



Borough of Rawtenstall

ANNUAL REPORT

1967

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

HEALTH COMMITTEE

.....

Chairman

ALDERMAN A. HINCHSLIFF

Vice Chairman

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THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR MRS. F. M. PROCTER) EX-OFFICIO

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BOROUGH OF RAWTENSTALL

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

T. S. JONES, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

C. CUNLIFFE, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

L. T. SIMPSON, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

A. H. FISHER, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., O.N.C. (Building)

A. HALLIWELL, M.A.P.H.I.

Clerks

MRS. E. PINCHBECK

MISS C. A. MADEN

(Resigned October 1967)

MISS M. HARGREAVES

(Commenced October 1967)

To the Mayor and Members of the Rawtenstall Borough Council:

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for 1967 on the health of the residents of the town.

I must draw your attention to the fact that the population of the Borough is gradually diminishing since the population in mid 1967 had dropped by some 320 persons as compared with the previous year. This is despite the fact that the number of births had slightly increased and that the number of deaths had slightly decreased compared with the previous year.

If this trend of a decreasing population is to be altered then, in my opinion, there are only two ways of attempting this; firstly to encourage more varied industry to establish itself in the town, and secondly to provide living conditions which are attractive both in the type of dwelling and in the environmental conditions. With regard to providing the right kind of conditions, great strides have been made in the provision of new housing both by the local authority and by private development. The only remaining step that needs to be taken is to try to improve the external environment. Obviously we have little or no control over the weather conditions but we can plan with regard to reducing the atmospheric pollution. May I remind you that, of the authorities within the immediate vicinity of this Borough, only Bacup, Haslingden and Rawtenstall have not got a programme to reduce atmospheric pollution by creating smoke control areas. It is appreciated that this Borough is not included in the Ministry of Housing and Local Government's list as a 'Black' area, but despite that I feel that a beginning should be made in creating smoke control areas which, in addition to helping to clean the atmosphere, would provide more favourable living conditions within the dwellings which would meet present day standards.

Unless a beginning is made to clean the atmosphere, in a comparatively short space of time the Borough would find itself surrounded by authorities which have completed their programme in making their areas free from smoke, and this would be an added deterrent for people to live in the Borough as against other neighbouring areas.

It is with regret that I have to record our first maternal death during last year since 1958. This, however, is no reflection on the hospital, domiciliary and midwifery service, and the unfortunate death was due to obstruction to the airway following operative procedure associated with pregnancy.

It will be noted from the Table on Page 6 that the major causes of death are virtually the same as in previous years, with slight reductions in most of them other than vascular lesions of the nervous system which have increased quite markedly.

1967 proved to be a very good year from the point of view of infectious disease in that only 69 cases occurred altogether and of these 43 were due to measles. It is anticipated that a major epidemic of measles can be expected in the Autumn and Winter 1968, and it is hoped that parents will have taken advantage of the availability of measles vaccine to reduce the incidence of this disease.

May I again draw attention to the fact that we must be vigilant against the recrudescence of pulmonary tuberculosis as a major problem in our community, and until we get a nil return there should be no relaxation in safe-guarding the community of this disease. It will be noticed that the number of cases on the register is reducing each year and this, in the main, is due to the fact that modern methods of treatment enable patients to be treated at home, and after a period of supervision for $6\frac{1}{2}$ years are then removed from the register as having made a complete recovery.


There is still a great need for the provision of suitable accommodation for the elderly, the physically handicapped and the two-person family. This is in spite of the fact that great progress has been made in replacing housing unfit for human habitation. It may well be that there is no need to provide any more housing for families, and any further representation of dwellings as being unfit for occupation should be met from existing council houses which become available to re-let. However, I must emphasise that many of the houses due to be declared as unfit for human habitation in the next few years are occupied by many elderly persons, either one or two per house, who will need the right kind of re-housing.

Finally I take this opportunity of thanking members of the Health Committee, the Officers of the Corporation and the Staff of the Health Department for their unstinted support and co-operation at all times.

Yours sincerely,

T. S. JONES

Medical Officer of Health.



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S E C T I O N A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

GENERAL SUMMARY

The Registrar General's estimated population figures for mid year 1967 was 22,630. The adjusted birth rate was 15.1 per 1,000 of the population, compared with the national rate of 17.2. The adjusted death rate was 14.4 per 1,000 of the population compared with the national rate of 11.2.

The infant mortality rate was 23.0 per 1,000 live births compared with the national rate of 18.3.

There were seven infant deaths of which four occurred in the first four weeks of life. There was one maternal death.

There were 69 cases of infectious diseases notified. The district was apparently completely free from diphtheria and poliomyelitis.

Milk and public water supplies gave satisfactory results on sampling, except that organisms causing undulant fever were present in 6 milk samples, involving four farms.

Efforts have been continued to reduce industrial smoke pollution, and propaganda is being carried out to induce householders to reduce pollution from domestic fires. The Council has not yet adopted a scheme for the control of smoke pollution from domestic premises.

Discretionary and Standard Grants for the improvement of houses were approved in 91 cases.

STATISTICS

Area in acres	.. .. .	9,528
Number of Inhabited Houses - according to the Rate Books	.. ..	8,622
Number of Inhabited Houses - Census 1931	.. .. .	8,079
Rateable Value	.. .. .	£605,453
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	.. .. .	£2,325
Population - Registrar General's Estimate (Mid-year 1967)	.. ..	22,630
Population - Census 1931	.. .. .	28,575
Population - Census 1951	.. .. .	25,426
Population - Census 1961	.. .. .	23,869

BIRTHS

						<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Live Births	(Legitimate	..	..	..	..	149	136	285
	(Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	13	12	25
	(
	(Total	..	..	..	..	162	148	310
Still Births	(Legitimate	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
	(Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
	(
	(Total	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
<u>DEATHS</u>								
Infantile	(Legitimate	..	..	..	..	3	3	6
	(Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	1	-	1
	(
	(Total	..	..	..	..	4	3	7
Maternal	(Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	..	..		-	-
	(Other Maternal Causes	..	..	..	..		1	1
	(
	(Total	..	..	..	..		1	1

Neo-natal Mortality - infants under four weeks
of age

3 1 4

Total number of Deaths from all Causes

159 194 353

Live Birth Rate, per 1,000 Population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.7
Adjusted Birth Rate, per 1,000 Population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.1
Still Birth Rate, per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.0
Infantile Mortality Rate, per 1,000 Live Births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23.0
Maternal Mortality Rate, per 1,000 Total Births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.17
Neo-natal Mortality Rate, per 1,000 Live Births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate, per 1,000 Live Births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.0
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate, per 1,000 Live Births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.0
Death Rate, per 1,000 Population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.6
Adjusted Death Rate, per 1,000 Population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.4
Death Rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
Death Rate from Cancer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.08

ENGLAND AND WALES

Live Birth Rate, per 1,000 Population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.2
Death Rate, per 1,000 Population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.2
Infantile Mortality Rate, per 1,000 Live Births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.3
Neo-natal Mortality Rate, per 1,000 Live Births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.5

CAUSE OF DEATH					MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	-	-	-
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	-	-	-
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	-	-	-
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	-	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	-	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	-	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	-	-	-
8.	Measles	..	..	..	-	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases				-	-	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	4	5	9
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus			..	5	3	8
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	..	-	3	3
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..	-	2	2
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms				11	13	24
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	1	-	1
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	-	1	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system			..	20	63	83
18.	Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	46	21	67
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..	4	4	8
20.	Other heart disease	..	..	..	13	43	56
21.	Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	13	13	26
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	-	-	-
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	9	5	14
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	13	-	13
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system			..	1	-	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	4	1	5
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea			..	-	-	-
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	1	1	2
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	-	-	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	-	1	1
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	-	4	4
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases				6	6	12
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	2	-	2
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	2	5	7
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	4	-	4
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	-	-	-
TOTALS					159	194	353

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE BOROUGH

Year	Popu- lation	Death Rate per 1,000	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population			Infant Mort. per 1,000 Live Births	Actual Still Births	Maternal Death Rate per 1,000 Total Births
			Actual		All Births			
			Leg.	Illeg.				
1967	22,630	15.6	285	25	13.7	23	5	3.17
1966	22,950	14.8	276	20	14.2	27	7	-
1965	23,290	15.5	315	37	16.6	22	9	-
1964	23,510	14.1	328	26	16.7	28	5	-
1963	23,830	16.5	373	24	16.7	18	12	-
1962	23,860	15.2	368	25	16.5	28	4	-
1961	23,910	15.6	340	22	15.1	8	6	-
1960	23,970	14.8	355	19	15.6	32	6	-
1959	24,030	17.4	306	15	13.4	28	7	-
1958	24,230	15.7	319	12	13.7	18	12	2.92
1957	24,430	17.0	317	19	13.8	15	6	-
1956	24,650	14.4	312	17	13.3	15	8	-
1955	24,840	16.9	324	10	13.4	33	11	-
1954	24,900	16.1	329	9	13.6	30	4	2.92
1953	24,950	21.7	339	13	14.1	23	9	2.77
1952	25,140	14.0	319	24	13.6	32	8	2.85
1951	25,320	16.8	322	12	13.2	33	11	-
1950	25,350	15.5	339	16	14.0	37	7	2.76
1949	25,220	15.4	368	18	15.3	28	3	-
1948	25,140	14.2	389	19	16.2	48	13	3.93
1947	24,630	15.3	486	9	20.0	58	11	2.38
1946	24,300	14.2	365	23	15.9	35	15	7.35
1945	23,000	17.3	305	21	14.1	55	10	5.95
1944	23,630	15.5	386	16	17.3	57	9	4.86
1943	23,630	15.6	323	15	14.3	18	8	2.89
1942	26,030	12.6	307	10	12.9	35	18	-
1941	25,770	14.8	294	8	11.7	47	17	8.92
1940	26,030	14.8	274	5	10.7	47	12	-
1939	26,810	14.1	269	11	10.4	60	7	3.48
1938	27,070	14.0	311	10	11.8	62	12	6.00
1937	27,300	15.1	257	9	9.7	71	11	7.22
1936	27,710	14.4	323	12	12.0	59	20	-
1935	27,940	13.3	263	12	9.8	50	22	-
1934	28,020	12.4	340	17	12.7	78	12	2.71
1933	28,130	13.8	270	13	10.0	56	19	3.31
1932	28,500	13.2	307	9	11.0	63	21	8.90

S E C T I O N B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

The County Council is responsible for the following local health services which are administered under the Divisional Health Service Scheme: Ambulance, District Nursing, Midwifery and Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

The following matters are the responsibility of the Borough Council: control of infectious diseases, provision of suitable water supplies, control of cleansing and disposal of refuse, inspection of all food and food preparing premises including the inspection of all meat carcasses at private slaughter-houses, sampling of food stuffs (milk, ice cream, etc.) for bacteriological examination, sanitary accommodation to houses, factories, shops and other premises, inspection of houses with regard to fitness for human habitation, statutory nuisances, rodent control, offensive trades, smoke abatement and many other matters concerned with environmental health.

Hospital facilities are now under the Regional Board and Management Committees and patients are admitted without regard to local boundaries.

The examination of pathological specimens and milk and water samples is undertaken without charge by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Withington Hospital, West Didsbury, Manchester 20.

S E C T I O N C

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis during 1967 is shown by the following table:-

	PRIMARY - BY YEAR OF BIRTH						
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960 -63	Others under 16	TOTAL
Diphtheria	96	137	7	3	32	26	301
Whooping cough	96	136	6	3	3	-	244
Tetanus	96	137	7	3	32	26	301
Poliomyelitis	37	146	25	6	1	-	215

The number of children who were given reinforcement injections during 1967 is as follows:-

REINFORCEMENT - BY YEAR OF BIRTH

	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960 -63	Others under 16	TOTAL
Diphtheria		32	115	24	429	417	1017
Whooping cough		31	113	23	29	1	197
Tetanus		32	115	24	429	418	1018
Poliomyelitis					141		141

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CORRECTED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)
NOTIFIED DURING EACH YEAR FROM 1958 TO 1967

DISEASE	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	6	20	17	22	4	1	2	1	1	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Primary Pneumonia)	23	29	27	29	8	8	11	5	20	2
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia)										
Puerperal Pyrexia	13	12	-	2	1	3	-	1	-	-
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Polio-encephalitis	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	95	38	29	2	30	3	1	21	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Measles	174	142	272	331	13	222	417	73	387	43
Whooping Cough -	23	24	12	3	-	14	21	2	-	11
Malaria - Contracted Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	8	3	1	-	1	-	-	2	1
Infective Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
TOTALS	338	273	360	395	56	253	453	104	410	69

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

The following table shows the results of bacteriological and pathological examinations during the year.

<u>Details of Examinations</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Total.</u>
<u>Faeces Specimens</u>			
Salmonellae	-	2	2
Shigella sonnei	-	2	2

TUBERCULOSIS

There were three new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified and one new case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Enquiries are made in every case about the source of the infection, and family and other close contacts of the patient are examined.

At the beginning of the year there were forty-eight cases of tuberculosis on the register. Four cases were added and sixteen cases taken off the register, leaving a total of thirty-six cases on the register at the end of the year. The following table gives an analysis of the cases on the register during the year.

PARTICULARS OF CASES ON REGISTER DURING 1967

	PULMONARY			NON-PULMONARY			TOTAL PULMONARY AND NON-PULMONARY		
	M.	F.	TOTAL	M.	F.	TOTAL	M.	F.	TOTAL
No. of cases on register at beginning of year	25	13	38	8	2	10	33	15	48
No. of cases added to register during year	2	1	3	1	-	1	3	1	4
No. of cases removed from register during year:									
(a) Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Left district	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
(c) Recovered	7	3	10	3	2	5	10	5	15
(d) Diagnosis not confirmed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of cases remaining on register at end of year	19	11	30	6	-	6	25	11	36

The following table gives the age groups of new cases taken on the register and deaths of cases removed from the register during 1967.

AGE GROUP	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-----	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1948 - 1967

-----	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1948	11	3	14
1949	9	-	9
1950	8	-	8
1951	7	1	8
1952	7	-	7
1953	6	-	6
1954	7	-	7
1955	8	-	8
1956	-	-	-
1957	4	-	4
1958	2	-	2
1959	3	-	3
1960	2	-	2
1961	3	1	4
1962	-	-	-
1963	1	-	1
1964	-	1	1
1965	2	-	2
1966	2	-	2
1967	-	-	-

S E C T I O N D

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

To the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committee:

Madam Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present, in conjunction with the Medical Officer of Health, my Annual Report for 1967. The report reviews work carried out by your Public Health Inspectors during the calendar year, except in so far as the report on Public Cleansing covers the financial year up to the 31st March 1968. This introductory letter briefly comments on certain significant aspects of the year's events which are more detailed in the report, with liberty taken to bring up to date certain items, mainly relating to housing standards.

The report discusses the environmental improvements resulting from lowering the river and atmospheric pollution from the closing down of one industrial firm and the local gas works during the year. Emphasis is again made on the importance of creating smoke control areas in the town as soon as possible despite it being so far not designated as a black area. This is pressed not solely from a public health point of view but also as a social necessity to enable the town keep abreast of its progressive image, its anxiety to cast away the legacies of the past, and not be behind North East Lancashire and other nearby towns many of whom are well ahead in their smoke control programmes.

Seventeen years following the Council's decision to abolish all unsatisfactory private water supplies where reasonably practicable leaves us with a residue of only some 70 houses still outstanding in property with reasonable life expectancy. The original programme dealt with close on 1900 houses in the town.

In 1968 a Government White Paper entitled "Old Houses into New Homes" outlined proposed legislation which, whilst calling for no cessation in policies to get rid of unfit houses, placed greater emphasis on new procedures to improve whole areas of towns in respect of both the interior standards of unfit houses and their external environment. At this significant turning point in improving housing conditions, which is so important to the North West, one ought briefly to set out the present position with regard to known housing standards in the town, details of which are set out in the report. Some of these details have been brought up to date since the 1967 statistics were prepared and, particularly with regard to typical improvable property, the figures have been amended in the light of the new proposals.

a) So far as the current slum clearance is concerned 72% of the 2150 scheduled houses have been represented, and 68% of affected tenants have been re-housed. The outstanding re-housing relates mainly to an area which awaits the results of the Ministerial enquiry. It is hoped to complete the programme by the end of 1971.

b) The back-to-back conversion and improvement programmes together with the 'through' houses associated in the same building blocks, have progressed to the extent that 40% of 562 affected properties have now been improved.

c) The 3170 typical terraced houses suitable for improvement - nearly 84% owner-occupied - include 1884 houses (59%) up to the standard now proposed by the new legislation.

The remedying of internal sub-standard conditions can therefore be seen as a reasonably feasible proposition in the not too distant future. The new emphasis placed on environmental improvements will require careful consideration in the future. Reference was made in my 1966 report to the need of Government financial assistance for this purpose, and it is pleasing to know this is envisaged in the proposed new legislation.

The Government Working Party report on "Refuse Storage and Collection" was issued during the year. The 156 page report, following widespread enquiries, made recommendations on the standard to be aimed at on a short and long term basis in refuse storage and collection methods. It was decided that the Health Sub-Committee should consider present practices in Rawtenstall in the light of the recommendations to see if any improvements in local arrangements could be effected. The detailed report was prepared, but owing to my recent illness it has not been possible to arrange the necessary meetings, but I hope that this will be possible in the very near future.

On the whole Rawtenstall conformed to the standard laid down, but improvements can be effected in their cleansing services and one hopes to be able to report in more detail on this in the next annual report.

Also of significance during the year was the passing of the Civic Amenities Act 1967, although some of the provisions do not operate until 27th July 1968, and are mainly concerned with the illegal dumping of refuse and abandoned motor vehicles. Some publicity has recently been given to the Act through the medium of the local press and the Council's proposals with regard to implementing the Act.

I again wish to take this opportunity of recording my thanks to members of the Health and other Committees for their encouragement and support, and also to express my appreciation to other Chief Officers and their staff for their whole-hearted co-operation.

With pleasure I again record the conscientious and unstinting service given by a very capable and loyal staff and body of employees, to whom I give my personal thanks.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

C. CUNLIFFE

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCE

WATER SUPPLY

1. PUBLIC SUPPLY

Bolton Corporation has since the 1st April 1963 been the statutory water undertaking for the area and serve 8,819 houses in the town, all being directly piped. One hundred and thirty-three new houses and 311 existing were connected to the public supply during the year. This involved the laying of an additional 543 yards of water main to serve new houses and 1,253 yards of new water main to existing houses. This latter work was mainly involved with schemes to provide separate water services upon which comment is made later.

Upland surface water reservoirs at Clowbridge, Greenfold and Clough Bottom, all of which are chlorinated and filtered, provide the source for the main public supply. Owing to certain waters being derived from peaty moorlands, there is a liability to plumbo-solvency and the water is lime-treated to overcome this. From the tests made after treatment the water was seen to have no significant plumbo-solvent action. The Undertaking reports that during the year 690 samples of raw water were subject to bacteriological examination and partial analysis and 6 to full chemical analysis. In addition 1,482 samples of filtered and treated water received bacteriological examination and partial chemical analysis, and 9 full chemical analysis. The results showed that the filtered and treated water was of a satisfactory quality.

Implementation of the powers contained in Section 96 of the Housing Act 1964 continued to bring a satisfactory response by giving encouragement to owners of property unsatisfactorily served by common water service pipes to provide separate services. The Committee pay the Water Undertaking's cost in connecting an external stop tap to the water main up to a maximum of £12 10s. including road re-instatement charges. Owners are responsible for their plumbers' cost of work from the external stop tap into the house. 71 applications for financial assistance were approved during the year giving a total of 417 applications approved during the three years operation of the scheme.

2. PRIVATE SUPPLIES

The demolition of 9 houses formerly served by private water supplies and the conversion of 311 houses to the public supply reduced the number of houses on private supply to 348. Of these 221 are in isolated areas remote from public mains.

The most significant feature of the year was the connection to the public supply of 311 houses served by the Greenbank private water supply. Apart from one isolated row this was effected by connection of the existing distribution and common service pipe system to the public main, using pressure reducing valves until such times as the clearance schemes were completed and the provision of new mains indicated. The existence of this large number of houses near the centre of the town, which were connected to an unsatisfactory water supply, had been a problem for some time. Despite efforts to chlorinate the water, the supply was subject to intermittent pollution following heavy rainfall. The problem of main connection was due mainly to the fact that so many of the houses were due for early demolition, and extension of public water mains to serve these particular properties would have been wasteful of both public and private monies.

There are now only approximately 70 houses still outstanding within reasonable reach of public water mains and not affected by clearance schemes. It is hoped that a number can now be remedied by a tidying up process, but costly mains extensions will be needed to the Dean and Balladen areas involving 24 houses.

Last year 54 samples were collected of which 32 were unsatisfactory, and the sampling programme in the future can be mainly directed at these outstanding houses.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The sewerage scheme is on the separate system. The sewage disposal plant is situated in the neighbouring town of Haslingden and is controlled by the Haslingden, Rawtenstall and Bacup Outfall Sewage Board. Treatment is by precipitation and filtration, and the present plant is inadequate to meet present needs satisfactorily. Appreciable extensions are at present in progress.

131 new houses have been connected to the sewerage system during the year, including the private development at Oaklands, Haslingden Road and Badger Cote, Loveclough where new sewers were laid. New sewers were also laid to serve future development at Balladen. 187 houses are not on the water carriage system but the majority of these are outlying farms and cottages not connected by reason of their isolation.

There were 168 inspections made in connection with drainage defects and 249 complaints of blocked drains and closets were dealt with by the Department during the year. The employment of a man for the prompt release of blocked drains provides a valuable service and complaints are normally dealt with within 24 hours of receipt.

The expeditious procedure enabled by the Public Health Act 1961 dealing with blocked and defective drains, and which was delegated to the Health Sub-Committee, was further improved by delegation to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman. At the same time similar delegation for speedier procedure under the Public Health Act 1936 was made in respect of Section 39 (Drains, eaves-gutters, rain water pipes, cess-pools etc.), Section 44 - 45 (Defective sanitary conditions), and Section 93 (Nuisances).

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The Rivers Irwell, Limy Water and Whitewell Brook are polluted by industrial premises in the area and improvement in this matter is one of the chief sanitary requirements in the district, although in recent years the last mentioned stream has been appreciably improved and fishing takes place over an appreciable length.

Contact was made on a number of occasions during the year with the Mersey and Weaver River Authority and the fullest co-operation was obtained from the officers concerned.

Mention was made in my last report that it was hoped to resolve the long outstanding problem of River pollution from a certain factory in the town. The closure of the works, referred to in more detail in a later section of this report on Atmospheric Pollution, did result in considerable improvements being achieved in the pollution of the Limy Water, a tributary of the River Irwell.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

No. of privy middens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	nil
No. of closets attached to these middens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	nil
No. of pail closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165
No. of dry ashpits (exclusive of middens)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	nil
No. of waste water closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,233
No. of fresh water closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,990
No. of portable receptacles for refuse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,575

Progress continues to be made in converting or abolishing the insanitary waste water closet which for so long has been a feature of the town's sanitary accommodation. Eighty-six conversions were carried out, 53 through the Council's scheme of contribution whereby £15 is granted for each waste water closet converted, and 33 by way of discretionary or standard grants.

There still remain 1,233 waste water closets in the town. Approximately 712 waste water closets are to be found at properties with an expectancy of life of more than 15 years.

The Council make a grant of £15 towards the cost of converting waste water closets, and will pay one half of approved costs for pail closet conversions, including in the remote areas the provision of a proper septic tank. Since the Council's scheme was instituted in May 1952 applications have been approved for the conversion of 54 pail closets and 1,415 waste water closets. Grants approved total £1,530 in respect of pails and £14,421 in respect of waste water closets, the scheme being financed out of loan.

The outstanding houses served by pails, collected by the department, can be classified as follows:

Category	Class of Property		Total
	Reasonable Life	Due for Demolition	
1. Pails within 100 ft. distance of sewer and water supply	-	2	2
2. Pails within reasonable distance but some sewer extension required.	8	4	12
3. Pails requiring appreciable sewer extension or water supply.	5	-	5
4. Pails in remote areas unlikely to be sewered.	49	45	94
TOTALS	62	51	113

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS DURING 1967

The following table gives the number of inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year.

<u>SANITARY ADMINISTRATION</u>	<u>Primary Visits</u>	<u>Re- Visits</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Air Pollution	261	3	264
Cleansing and Salvage	76	2	78
Disinfection	2	-	2
Drainage and Sewerage	81	109	190
Factories with Mechanical Power	1	-	1
Infectious Diseases	3	-	3
Keeping of Animals	10	10	20
Nuisances (Miscellaneous)	40	14	54
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	27	67	94
Public Conveniences	22	-	22
Refuse Accommodation	272	133	405
River Pollution	1	-	1
Rodent Control	21	14	35
Sanitary Accommodation	87	29	116
Schools	-	-	-
Smoke Observations	22	-	22
Verminous Premises	3	1	4
Water Sampling	65	-	65
Water Supplies (private)	30	3	33
Water Supplies (public)	26	2	28
St. Mary's Exhumations	8	15	23
Tents, Vans and Sheds	2	-	2
Offensive Trades	3	2	5
 <u>HOUSING ADMINISTRATION</u>			
Dwelling house repairs - H.A.	134	142	276
Dwelling house repairs - P.H.A.	35	38	73
Enquiries (Miscellaneous)	54	-	54
Improvement Grants	130	5	135
Rent Act 1957	3	2	5
Survey	98	-	98
 <u>FOOD ADMINISTRATION</u>			
Diseases of Animals Act	12	2	14
Food Inspection	18	1	19
Food Poisoning	1	-	1
Food Premises - Butchers	25	16	41
- Canteens	5	-	5
- Catering Establishments	5	8	13
- Confectioners	15	10	25
	<u>1,598</u>	<u>628</u>	<u>2,226</u>

.....Continued

							<u>Primary Visits</u>	<u>Re- Visits</u>	<u>Totals</u>
b/fwd.							1598	628	2226
Food Premises - Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6
- Food Preparing	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
- Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	19	29
- Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	11	26
- Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	4	17
- Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	28	104
- Ice Cream Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	1
- Ice Cream Retailers	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
- Markets	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	23	27
- Sweets	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
Ice Cream Sampling	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	-	27
Meat Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	1658	-	1658
Milk Sampling	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	15	115
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	2	35
							<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
							3,544	737	4,281
							<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

In addition to the list of Public Health Inspectors' Visits 249 complaints regarding blocked drains and waste water closets have been dealt with by the Department.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED DURING THE YEAR

The following list of housing defects and nuisances were discovered, remedied and dealt with by serving of notice.

DWELLING HOUSE REPAIRS AND NUISANCES RECORDED IN JOURNAL (P.H.A.)

								<u>Found</u>	<u>Abated</u>
Roofs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
Chimney stacks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Eaves gutters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	-
Rain water pipes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3
Walls - structure	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1
Wall pointings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Waste water closets defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	43
Fresh water closets defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Drains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	42
Ceilings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5
Wall plaster	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8
Windows	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-
Doors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-
								<hr/>	<hr/>
								113	111
								<hr/>	<hr/>

NOTICES SERVED

Informal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
Statutory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Industrial Pollution

The level of smoke pollution from industrial sources is low and shows considerable change over the position appertaining prior to the Clean Air Act 1956. The most recent figures reveal that coal consumption now used by boilers is only 30% of the tonnage used in 1958, and the percentage quantity of fuels being 'fired' by systems tending to produce smoke is 9% as against 86%.

The following table gives the results of smoke observations taken during the year:

Total number of observations	..	..	..	..	22
Complying with the Regulations	..	..	..	..	14
Not complying with the Regulations	..	..	..	..	8

Although one deplores the closing-down of any industrial firm in the town on economic grounds, there is no doubt that the closure of one particular firm did improve atmospheric conditions which had, for many years over a wide area, been periodically subject to offensive effluvia from certain trade processes. A solution to the problem was virtually impracticable. The firm in question had over the years carried out certain improvements and had co-operated with the Authority to the best of their ability, but under certain atmospheric conditions serious nuisance was experienced.

The local Gas Works producing gas and coke by the old-fashioned horizontal retort process also closed during the year, and here again an appreciable improvement was made to the environment of residents in the adjoining area.

Domestic Pollution

With the cleaning up of the industrial pollution it is estimated that at least 75% of the smoke pollution arises from domestic sources. Although Rawtenstall is not a designated 'black area' authority, there is no doubt that the health, climate and environment generally would be better for the establishment of smoke control areas in the town.

There is little doubt that a smoke control programme will have to be commenced in the not-too distant future, although it is appreciated that present financial considerations are not conducive to an early inception. Despite the absence of local domestic smoke control, smoke pollution levels have decreased over recent years when one compares the results of the readings taken at both the Health Department and Hall Carr sites.

The local influence of reduced industrial smoke pollution, the clearance of large numbers of high density back-to-back houses, and the gradual increase in domestic central and smokeless forms of heating are all factors which must have played a part. The last 3 years average of smoke pollution in the town centre is approximately half of that recorded during the first 2 years when the apparatus was installed in 1959 and 1960. The figures for the Hall Carr site also show a significant drop since the recordings in 1961 despite appreciable building in the area in recent years.

Recent Council house building schemes and, of course, the new shopping centre are virtually smokeless and will all assist in keeping the air cleaner. It can be seen, therefore, that the introduction of smoke control should yield far more satisfactory results and produce cleaner and healthier living conditions.

The authority is a member of the South East Lancashire and North Cheshire Consultative Committee for the investigation of Atmospheric Pollution, in which there are thirty-two constituent local authorities represented.

Two volumetric instruments measuring amounts of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere are situated, one at the Department's office in the town centre, and the other on the first floor of the Hall Carr Co-operative Grocery Store.

The results of the air sampling apparatus and meteorological records are appended.

MONTHLY POLLUTION AVERAGES

MONTH	SMOKE		SULPHUR DIOXIDE	
	Health Office	Hall Carr	Health Office	Hall Carr
January	307	264	278	227
February	137	142	169	133
March	68	100	105	86
April	87	80	118	85
May	80	96	117	105
June	43	54	92	79
July	41	51	68	71
August	48	80	86	85
September	84	114	98	99
October	73	115	105	104
November	318	303	315	291
December	191	221	210	185
Annual Average daily pollution	123	135	147	129

Measurements
in microgrammes
per cubic metre.

WEATHER CONDITIONS AND POLLUTION

(HEALTH OFFICE READINGS)

Meteorological Conditions		No. of days	Smoke	SO ₂	SMOKE In microgrammes per cubic metre		
Fog		18	629	502	Average	Highest	Lowest
Clear		25	94	120	123	1340	20
Cloudy		59	136	138	SULPHUR DIOXIDE in mgrms/m ³		
Rain (+.01")		31	125	148			
Wet (+.04")		145	91	125	Average	Highest	Lowest
RAINFALL IN INCHES					147	1105	36
					TEMPERATURE °F.		
Total	Highest Daily	Highest Monthly	Av. Max.	Highest	Av. Min.	Lowest	
63.34"	2.30"	9.42"	55	84	41	20	

Wind Direction	No. of days	Av. Smoke	Av. SO ₂	Wind Velocity	Force No.	No. of days	Av. Smoke	Av. SO ₂
N.	3	105	101	Calm Air	0	3	79	120
N.E.	8	149	153	Light Air	1	45	134	163
E.	6	132	154	Light Breeze	2	110	147	165
S.E.	6	214	219	Gentle Breeze	3	67	88	126
S.	4	106	185	Moderate Wind	4	32	76	116
S.W.	138	104	149	Fresh Wind	5	15	49	77
W.	27	79	113	Strong Wind	6	5	51	87
N.W.	86	167	166	Moderate Gale	7	1	92	138
				Fresh Gale	8	-	-	-

DISINFESTATION

Advice and assistance is given to all occupiers of infested premises who seek our help. Treatment for householders is free if their co-operation can be secured, and the methods vary according to circumstances. The substances used also vary according to circumstances but include pyrethrum, D.D.T., lindane and dieldrin.

Treatment by the Department's staff has been undertaken in the following cases:

<u>Type of Premise</u>		<u>No. of Premises</u>	<u>No. of Rooms</u>
Cockroaches	- Domestic	54	89
	- Schools	8	33
	- Business	4	18
Fleas	- Domestic	1	3
Flies	- Business	1	1
Spiders	- Domestic	3	7
Wasps	- Domestic	4	4
	- Domestic (Gardens)	11	-
Earwigs	- Domestic	3	3

DISINFECTION

<u>Type of Premise</u>		<u>No. of Premises</u>	<u>No. of Rooms</u>
Tuberculosis	- Domestic	1	1
Other than Tuberculosis	- Domestic	3	7

SCHOOLS

There are 22 schools in the Borough and the following table sets out the general standard of sanitary arrangements. The Regulations referred to are based on the School Premises Amended Regulations.

Yard Surfaces unsatisfactory	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Sanitary Accommodation:							
Fresh water closets only	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Trough closets only	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Refuse Disposal by dustbins	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Water Supply:							
Public mains	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Private supplies	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Washing facilities unsatisfactory according to standard prescribed by Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Drinking facilities unsatisfactory	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil

The facilities for handling school meals were mainly satisfactory and a high standard of cleanliness was observed. Six schools prepare meals on their premises.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is only one tripe dresser in the Borough and this is visited periodically. The premises are satisfactory.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, which brought into force a new licensing system for caravans, has two objects:

- (i) to control the location of carvan sites by seeking appropriate planning permission.
- (ii) to improve conditions on sites by requiring good standards of layout, equipment and maintenance.

This latter provision is governed by the issue of site licences by the local authority, which are only issued if planning permission is obtained. A total of five licences have been issued to date, subject to the necessary conditions.

RAG FLOCK

The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, came into operation on the 1st November 1951, and the Act repeals the Rag Flock Acts of 1911, 1928. There are no licensed premises within the Borough, but three premises are registered as users of filling materials.

RODENT CONTROL

Considerable work was done during the year. One man is employed full time with extra assistance being furnished as required for sewer and river bank treatments. A free service is given to tenants of domestic property, but a charge is made for the treatment of business and farm premises.

SURFACE INFESTATIONS

The following summary sets out the work carried out to deal with surface infestations. The figures show a slight increase in the number of treatments carried out compared with the previous year. All infestations were of a minor nature.

	<u>Type of Property</u>	
	Non-	
<u>Properties other than sewers</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
1. Number of properties in district	11,245	147
2. a. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	319	2

		<u>Type of Property</u>	
		<u>Non-Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
2.	b. Number infested by (i) Rats	129	2
	(ii) Mice	116	-
3.	Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	13	1
	b. Number infested by (i) Rats	3	-
	(ii) Mice	2	-

SEWER TREATMENT

The sewers in the town were treated twice during the year. During the first treatment 19 manholes were revealed to be infested. On the second treatment 8 manholes to be infested. It is maintained that the satisfactory results have been due to the adoption in 1956 of the extended baiting technique.

	<u>Test Baiting</u>	<u>Treatment</u>	
		<u>First</u>	<u>Second</u>
No. of manholes in sewerage system	2,382	2,382	2,382
No. of manholes baited	693	322	314
No. of manholes showing 'takes'	88	19	8
No. of manholes showing nil 'takes'	605	303	306

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

The above Act which came into operation on the 1st April, 1952 seeks to control the conditions under which pet animals are kept for sale. All primary inspections were carried out in conjunction with the local inspector of the R.S.P.C.A. Two premises are licenced under the above Act.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

The above Act regulates the keeping of boarding establishments for animals and for purposes connected therewith. All primary inspections are carried out in conjunction with the local inspector of the R.S.P.C.A. Two applications for licences were received and granted.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT 1964

This Act, which came into operation on the 1st July 1965, provides for licensing of riding establishments. One application was received and licence granted during the year. Messrs Black, Goodwin and Barr, Veterinary Surgeons of Burnley are appointed to carry out inspections before licences are granted.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>No. of Inspections</u>	<u>No. of Notices</u>
Factories in which Sections 1, 2 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-
Factories not included above to which Section 7 applies	157	1	3
Other premises to which Section 7 applies	10	-	-
	<u>167</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>

DEFECTS FOUND

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred to H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>by H.M. Inspector</u>
<u>Sanitary Conveniences</u>				
Unsuitable or defective	3	1	-	3

OUTWORKERS

In accordance with Section 133 (1) (c) of the Factories Act, 1961, notifications on the August list were received from 4 factory occupiers in the Borough that 8 outworkers were employed in classes of work specified by Order. This shows a decrease of 31 outworkers from last year. These were entirely connected with the slipper industry. In 3 cases, where the outworkers carried on work outside the Borough, the appropriate local authorities were informed.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of premise (1)	Number of premises registered during the year (2)	Total number of registered premises at the end of the year (3)	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year (4)
Offices	6	56	3
Retail shops	7	132	9
Wholesale shops, warehouses	2	6	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	1	16	-
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
TOTALS	16	210	13

NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES - 94

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	260
Retail shops	410
Wholesale departments, warehouses	31
Catering establishments open to the public	67
Canteens	-
Fuel storage depots	-
Total	768
Total Males	342
Total Females	426

EXEMPTIONS

NIL.

PROSECUTIONS

NIL.

INSPECTORS

Number of inspectors appointed under section 52 (1)
or (5) of the Act 4

Number of other staff employed for most of their
time on work in connection with the Act Nil

NARRATIVE

By the end of 1967 all registered premises had been inspected and re-inspected at least once.

The following table gives the number of premises at which particular contraventions were noted, the number of contraventions recorded, and the contraventions found to have been remedied during 1967.

<u>NATURE OF DEFECT OR CONTRAVENTION</u>	<u>Premises</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Premises</u>	<u>Abated</u>
Cleanliness	5	12	15	31
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Temperature	2	2	6	7
Ventilation	-	-	1	1
Lighting	1	1	2	4
Sanitary Conveniences	4	12	20	36
Washing Facilities	1	3	10	14
Accommodation for Clothing	1	1	2	2
Seats for Sedentary Work	-	-	-	-
Floors, Passages and Stairs	4	9	9	13
First Aid, General Provisions	4	4	10	10
Thermometers	6	7	10	10
Information for Employees	13	13	13	13
		<u>64</u>		<u>141</u>

The following table which accumulates the totals of 1965, 1966 and 1967 virtually provides a balance sheet showing the progress which has been made towards full compliance with requirements. Broadly 70% of the original contraventions noted have been remedied, and it is known that much other work is in contractors' hands.

NATURE OF DEFECT OR CONTRAVENTION

	<u>Premises</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Premises</u>	<u>Abated</u>
Cleanliness	78	161	52	106
Overcrowding	2	2	2	2
Temperature	45	47	28	30
Ventilation	8	8	6	6
Lighting	20	26	16	18
Sanitary Conveniences	128	241	87	155
Washing Facilities	63	89	50	70
Accommodation for Clothing	1	11	6	6
Floors, Passages and Stairs	71	124	52	80
Regulations for Securing Health and Safety	2	2	1	1
First Aid, General Provisions	112	112	89	90
Information for Employees	112	112	70	70
Thermometers	107	113	87	90
Seats for Sedentary Work	1	1	1	1
		<u>1049</u>		<u>725</u>

PUBLIC CLEANSING

REFUSE STORAGE

The rate borne municipal bin scheme continued, in its fourth year, to work satisfactorily. Broadly the scheme is based on a renewal basis of one bin per premise as a bin becomes defective. The $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic foot B.S.S. galvanised dustbin with rubber lid is normally issued. During the year 494 dustbins and 478 rubber lids were supplied by the Department of which 415 dustbins and 414 rubber lids were supplied under the scheme at a cost of slightly less than a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. rate.

The issue of paper sacks at holiday periods to meet temporary storage difficulties continued to function satisfactorily. About 20% of householders in the town avail themselves of this service which, in addition to facilitating the principle of a same day collection service, reduced the usual complaints following holiday periods to very small numbers. The paper sack system was also used to meet temporary collection disturbances due to road repairs etc. The current two Council house projects which are in course of erection, involving some 240 houses, are also to be served by paper sacks with holders affixed to the ledge of an outward opening door enclosing a brick compartment large enough to accommodate two sacks. Those so far installed appear to operate satisfactorily but more comment on this will be made in a future report.

REFUSE COLLECTION

Difficulties continue in the recruitment of suitable labour, although the payment of certain bonuses when teams were depleted enabled the continuance of a weekly refuse collection service. The free service provided for the removal of bulky household refuse, including furniture, continued to be in increasing demand. The free removal service for old vehicles facilitated by the co-operation of a local disused car dealer continued to work satisfactorily.

Domestic and trade refuse is collected by three teams with a performance of 120 bins per man per day, operating on a stint system. A separate collection of waste paper from shops and offices is made by a fourth vehicle which also deals with the bulky refuse collection service. The average length of haul to tip for the larger vehicle is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, as against $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles for the smaller vehicle.

The type and age of the vehicles operated are as follows:

<u>Type of Vehicle</u>	<u>Year Purchased</u>	<u>Reg. No.</u>
S. & D. Fore and Aft Tipper 16/18c yard capacity, and loaders cab. (Used as a standby)	1956	YTE 74

<u>Type of Vehicle</u>	<u>Year Purchased</u>	<u>Reg. No.</u>
S. & D. Fore and Aft Tipper 16/18c yard capacity, and loaders cab.	1958	435 DTC.
S. & D. Fore and Aft Tipper 12c yard capacity, and loaders cab.	1962	507 XTB.
Karrier Bantam 10c yard capacity	1962	687 TE.
S. & D. TZ Type Fore and Aft Tipper 25c yard capacity, and loaders cab.	1964	HTF 522B.

The number of working days lost due to sickness and injury amounted to 443 or the labour of nearly two men over the year.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Tipping was continued on the 9.4 acres of land which has been leased on the westerly side of the old Meadow Head tip. The proposed scheme of tipping which has received planning approval is expected to be spread over 10 - 12 years in two stages, provides for re-soiling and seeding on completion, and reversion back as a level plateau to agricultural use. A Weatherill Hydraulic Mechanical Shovel operates on the tip.

To supplement the free collection service of bulky articles and to discourage people from indiscriminate tipping, a free disposal service was offered for loads up to one ton in bulk. The number of loads tipped were as follows:

Refuse	..	..	..	..	3,256
Sweepings		..	..	..	220
Gully Material			..	..	312
Various	..	..	..	..	345

PAIL CLOSETS

The mechanical gully emptier is hired from the Highways Department on one day per week for the emptying of 82 pails provided at unsewered property.

CLEANSING COSTS

The cost of refuse collection and disposal (excluding excreta removed) for the financial year ending 31st March 1968 was as follows:

				<u>Collection</u>	<u>Disposal</u>	<u>Totals</u>
				£	£	£
Total gross expenditure	..	..		26,097	6,841	32,938
Gross income	..	..	..	226	2,107	2,333
Nett cost	..	..	..	25,871	4,734	30,605
Nett cost per 1,000 population				1.150	210	1,360
Nett cost per 1,000 premises	..			2,723	498	3,221
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Nett cost per ton	..	..		3 15 8	13 11	4 9 7

The above official statistical return does not forcibly indicate the comparative cheapness of this vital local authority service. In simpler terms the nett cost of collecting and disposing of refuse from each of nearly 10,000 premises is about 1/3d. per week or 6d. per week per person.

SALVAGE

The weight and value of salvage collected during the year was as follows:

				T.	C.	Q.	£.	s.	d.
Waste paper	..	..	..	230	11	1	1857	14	0
Non-ferrous Metals	..	..		-	-	-	-	-	-
Ferrous Metals	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-
String	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scrap tins	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals				230	11	1	1857	14	0
Less Salvage Bonus	..	..					471	19	6
							1385	14	6

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There are eight ladies' and gentlemen's public conveniences, and eight urinals, to which twenty-two visits were paid by members of the staff during the year. Malicious damage continued to cause appreciable expenditure in repairs.

S E C T I O N E

HOUSING

NEW HOUSES

Number of new houses erected during the year:

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Flats and Bungalows</u>
(a) By the local authority	39	76
(b) By other local authorities	-	-
(c) By other bodies or persons	18	-

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES

Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. 223

Number of inspections made for the above purpose .. 349

Number of dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and not capable, at reasonable expense, of being rendered fit:

(a) Number found during the year 124

(b) Number at end of the year 1162

Number of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit 99

CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES

A HOUSES DEMOLISHED

In Clearance Areas (Housing Act, 1957)

	<u>Houses</u> <u>Demolished</u>	<u>Displaced</u> <u>Persons Families</u>	
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	83	303	140
(2) Houses included by reasons of bad arrangement etc.	9	15	7
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2)	-	14	4

<u>Not in Clearance Areas</u>		<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Displaced Persons Families</u>	
(4)	As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1)	17	2	1
(5)	Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health	-	-	-
(6)	Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under Local Acts	-	-	-
(7)	Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-

B UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED (Housing Act, 1957)

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Displaced</u> <u>Persons</u> <u>Families</u>	
(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1), 35(1)	33	70	27
(9) Under Sections 17(3), and 26	-	-	-
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18 	-	-	-

C UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
(11) After informal action by local authority	97	-
(12) After formal notices under:		
(a) Public Health Acts	-	1
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act 1957	-	-
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act 1957	-	-

D UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

	<u>No. of houses</u>	<u>No. of separate dwellings</u>
Retained for temporary accommodation under Section 48	19	19

E PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

	<u>No. of houses</u>	<u>No. of occupants</u>
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	1	2

HOUSING ACT, 1949, AND HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT 1958

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

				<u>No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected in schemes of:</u>	
<u>Action during year:</u>				<u>Private bodies or individuals</u>	<u>Local Authority</u>
(a)	By private individuals to L.A.	..	..	11	-
(b)	Finally approved by L.A.	..	..	7	-
(c)	Submitted by L.A. to Ministry	..	..	-	41
(d)	Finally approved by Ministry	..	..	-	22
(e)	Work completed	..	..	4	13

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959 AND HOUSING ACTS 1961 & 1964 STANDARD GRANTS

<u>Action during year:</u>				<u>No. of Dwelling Houses affected</u>
(a)	Applications submitted to L.A. for improvement to full standard	..	..	93
(b)	Applications submitted to L.A. for improvement to reduced standard	..	..	-
(c)	Applications approved by L.A. for improvement to full standard	..	..	84
(d)	Applications approved by L.A. for improvement to reduced standard	..	..	-
(e)	Work completed	..	..	95

CLEARANCE OF UNFIT HOUSES

(a) Action to date

Three Clearance Areas, involving 91 houses were represented during the year. Two areas became the subject of Compulsory Purchase Orders. A further 33 houses were represented for closure or demolition as individual unfit houses. The action taken under slum clearance programmes since October, 1955, when full scale action commenced, may be summarised as follows:-

<u>Represented</u>	<u>No. of houses</u>
90 Clearance Areas	1,245
Individual unfit houses	291
	<u>1,536</u>
Confirmed Orders and Undertakings	1,457
Awaiting confirmation	79
	<u>1,536</u>

DisplacementsNo. of houses

Empty on representation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	285
To L.A. houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	823
To other accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	271
Awaiting displacement from confirmed Orders	..	..	..					78
Awaiting displacement from unconfirmed Orders				..	..			79
								<u>1,536</u>

Closures or Demolitions

Closed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126
Demolished	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	962
Vacated houses awaiting demolition	..	..	..	..	..				272
Occupied houses awaiting demolition after re-housing						..			157
Houses retained under Section 48 Housing Act, 1957	-					..			19
									<u>1,536</u>

(b) Future Programmes

Outstanding representations in programmes approved to 1970								665
Possible residue for clearance in 1975 after improvement of unfit houses is completed	..	..	..	..	..	..		156
								<u>821</u>

156 houses are left in a residue class for possible clearance in a tidying up operation in 1975. These programmes are based on present standards of fitness.

IMPROVEMENT OF UNFIT HOUSES

These projected schemes are mainly concerned with the improvement of soundly constructed, suitably sited back-to-back properties, the majority of which have been approved for compulsory purchase in the event of owners being unwilling or unable to carry out the improvements. Associated in the same blocks of property are many through type houses, the bulk of which are not unfit, but many require improving by way of standard grant. In a minority of cases, in the event of owners not carrying out the improvements, the property will be scheduled for clearance as it is not considered suitable for Council purchase and improvement. The back-to-back property for improvement falls into two main types viz:

a) those requiring through conversion to provide satisfactory housing accommodation,

b) the so-called double fronted type which, with improvement of ventilation, can be modernised to provide a satisfactory unit of accommodation for at least a fifteen year period, and if 'through' converted would result in too large a house for general need except in a few isolated cases.

The back-to-back conversion programme is visualised to start after clearance representations are virtually completed in 1970 and to proceed until 1975. Appreciable progress has already been made with the improvement of 'double fronted' back-to-back houses, a number have been bought by the Council for improvement in the next year or so, and the majority of the owner-occupied houses have either been improved or are currently in progress. A summary of these schemes is set out in the following table.

	For conversion or improvement		Completed		Total number in affected block	
	Back-to Back	Through	Back-to Back	Through	Back-to Back	Through
Conversion (1970 - 1975)	283(14)	47	15	76	298	123
Improvement (current)	58(30)	11	83	12	141	23
	341(44)	58	98	88	439	146

Figures in brackets denote houses already purchased by local authority for early improvement.

IMPROVEMENT OF REASONABLY FIT BUT SUB-STANDARD HOUSES

This category deals with the soundly built terraced houses in the Borough which have not been otherwise scheduled for clearance, improvement or review within the next fifteen years. In other words these are generally the type suitable for improvement by way of standard grant. A detailed report on a survey of these houses was made in 1964, and every effort is being made to keep up to date the information provided by an annual adjustment of figures. The amended position at the end of 1967 is as follows:

	<u>Owner- Occupiers</u>	<u>Rented</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Houses up to standard			
(a) with grant	872	21	893
(b) without grant	396	48	444
2. Houses slightly below standard (majority food store deficiency only, average grant entitlement £19)	586	88	674

	<u>Owner-Occupier</u>	<u>Rented</u>	<u>Total</u>
3. Houses with hot water supply and bath in bathroom (majority lacking internal W.C. and food store - average grant entitlement £53)	253	51	304
4. Houses with hot water supply but no bathroom (average grant entitlement £115)	237	74	311
5. Houses without hot water supply and few amenities (majority external W.C. or W.W.C. only - average grant entitlement £148)	301	241	542
	<hr/>		
Total all Groups	2,645	523	3,168
	<hr/>		
	(83.5%)	(16.5%)	

The trend to greater owner-occupation of this type of property continues, and the figure of 83.5% is 5.2% higher than three years ago when the survey figures were published. The number of up to standard houses owner-occupied and rented is now 42.2% against 33.2% in 1964. Within this class of property the effectiveness of the 1964 Housing Act procedure was tested by declaration of an improvement area in 1965.

Details of the area are as follows:

No. of houses in area	= 40 tenanted	(35%)
	<u>72</u> owner-occupied	(65%)
	<u>112</u>	
Total number of improvable dwellings	= 67	(60%)
Tenanted improvable dwellings	= 39	.°. 1 was up to standard
Owner-occupied improvable dwellings	= 28	.°. 44 were up to standard
Number of preliminary notices served	= 15	

The position three years after declaration of the area may be summarised as follows:

Tenanted houses

(a) Completed	9
(b) Present standard accepted - food store deficiency only	2
(c) Now owner-occupied (all willing to improve. 1 improved)	6

(d) Council purchasing for improvement following request by owner	15
(e) Undertakings given by owners following service of preliminary notices	3
(f) Improvements deferred on grounds of age of tenant	1
(g) For demolition	2
(h) Informal undertaking from owner to improve and repair accepted - restricted by difficulty in prior service of repair notice	<u>1</u>

39

Owner-occupied houses

Completed

4

Through a number of different solutions the present procedure for dealing with the improvement of tenanted property on an area basis did achieve reasonably satisfactory results. There is an obvious need for amendment in the existing legislation if area improvements are to be achieved. The most striking points illustrated by our experience are:

1. The poor response from owner-occupiers points to the need for all types of houses to be covered by new procedure.
2. The desire of owners of 15 out of 39 properties for the Council to acquire and improve confirmed the experience previously gained with securing the improvement of tenanted 'double fronted' back-to-back property.
3. There appears some need for permitting the delay of procedure where elderly or infirm tenants prevent the carrying out of improvements.
4. There appears some need of Government financial assistance in carrying out improvements to the general environment of an area.

GENERAL

At the end of the year there were 240 applicants for Council houses, of which 213 were included in the first priority list on the qualifying grounds prescribed by the Housing Committee.

There were no cases of overcrowding occurring in Council houses during the year.

The house building programme has been integrated with the proposed clearance programme, to make provision for the re-housing of the displaced families in the vicinity of their present locality so far as practical, and schemes at present on the drawing board include a further 375 houses, flats and bungalows.

S E C T I O N F.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

The supervision of milk production on farms is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Local authorities are still responsible for many important duties connected with milk distribution, including the sampling of milk after it leaves the farm. They also possess the powers for prevention of infection of milk, and duties in connection with water supply, sewage disposal and housing at farm and dairy premises.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963 - 1965 govern the designations which may be applied to milk. Milk which is not subject to some form of heat treatment is now designated "untreated milk", whilst the treated milks embrace "sterilised, pasteurised and ultra heat treated milks".

There are 25 producer retailers of untreated milk in the Borough, and 86 registered distributors of milk operating in the district under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959. The following table details the number and results of samples taken during the year.

	No. of Samples	<u>Results</u>		No. Results
		No. Positive	No. Negative	
<u>Raw Milk - Tuberculin Tested</u>				
(a) Tuberculosis biological test	56	-	55	1
(b) Brucella Abortus, Ring test	152	47	105	-
(c) Brucella Abortus, Culture test	51	3	48	-
(d) Brucella Abortus, Biological test	11	3	8	-
	No. of Samples	No. satis- factory	No. unsatis- factory	No. Results
<u>Pasteurised Milk</u>				
(a) Phosphatase test	5	5	-	-
(b) Methylene blue reduction test	5	5	-	-
<u>Sterilised Milk</u>				
(a) Turbidity test	6	6	-	-
<u>Ultra Heat Treated Milk</u>				
(a) U.H.T. Colony count	1	1	-	-

The Department continued to pay special attention to the incidence of brucella infection in local milk supplies. The 25 local producer retailers and seven outside producer retailers vending in the Borough were all sampled at least twice by the Department and once by the County Council who inform us of adverse results. Additional samples were collected from producer retailers having infected

milk in recent years, and individual cow samples were taken to trace infected animals where the bulk sample proved positive.

152 samples of milk were sent for examination and 4 infected herds were discovered. In three of the herds individual cow samples revealed three infected cows, all of which were sent for slaughter. In the case of the fourth herd individual cow samples revealed nothing, and as one cow had been sold since the herd sample it is possible that this was the offending animal.

There is excellent co-operation with local farmers under these arrangements, and the majority are very anxious to remove infections from their herds. There is appreciable evidence that the infectivity in the herds has improved during the years, and many herds now contain a majority of cows giving negative ring test results.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

There was an increased contact with Veterinary Officers engaged by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food who periodically visit slaughtering facilities to assist in raising hygiene standards and attaining uniformity of administration arranged by various authorities. The Department has also stepped up its systematic visits by arranging a monthly detailed inspection and report of each slaughterhouse to supplement the day to day visits for meat inspection purposes.

The larger of the two wholesale slaughterhouses in the town received sanction following Ministry approval to extend materially the size of their slaughterhouse by providing increased hanging space. The previous accommodation had not enabled a proper hanging of carcasses to assist cooling and inspection. The work was completed during the year.

The scale of charges for meat inspection was again reviewed, and it was decided to retain the charges as fixed. The rates are as follows: cattle 2/0d., calves 6d., pigs 6d., and sheep 4d. The expenditure incurred on meat inspection by way of salaries, transport etc. is more than the income derived from the charges.

The number of animals slaughtered at the four local slaughterhouses again showed an appreciable increase, and this was due mainly to the increase of trade at one wholesale slaughterhouse. There was an increase of animals killed and inspected of 2,723 animals over the previous year.

MEAT INSPECTION RECORD SUMMARY

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Pigs	Sheep and Lambs
No. of animals killed	4214	1058	162	1000	27785
No. of animals inspected	4214	1058	162	1000	27785
<u>All Diseases Except T.B.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	1	8	-	16
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	2010	843	10	430	7453
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	47.7%	79.7%	11.1%	43.0%	26.8%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	18	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	1.8%	-
<u>Cysticercosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted for treat- ment by refrigeration	1	-	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with cysticercosis	0.02%	-	-	-	-

ANALYSIS OF CONDEMNATIONS

Disease Classification	Entire Carcasses	Part Carcase	Head	Lungs	Heart	Skirt	Liver	Part Liver	Spleen	Kidneys	Stomach	Intestine	Udders	Tails	Weight of Meat - lbs.
<u>Cattle</u> (5,272 inspected)															
T.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than T.B.	3	4	12	148	7	5	924	1913	6	37	13	19	138	-	1231
<u>Calves</u> (162 inspected)															
T.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than T.B.	8	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	236
<u>Sheep</u> (27,785 inspected)															
T.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than T.B.	16	16	1	1136	5	-	1715	5629	-	2	-	-	-	-	657½
<u>Pigs</u> (1,000 inspected)															
T.B.	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	-	-	-
Other than T.B.	-	1	1	391	6	-	44	84	1	1	1	10	-	-	12

WEIGHT OF MEAT AND OFFAL CONDEMNED

<u>Disease Except T.B.</u>		<u>Tuberculosis only</u>	
<u>Weight of Meat lbs.</u>	<u>Weight of Offal lbs.</u>	<u>Weight of Meat lbs.</u>	<u>Weight of Offal lbs.</u>
<u>2,136½</u>	<u>32,441</u>	-	<u>131</u>

REASONS FOR CONDEMNATION OF WHOLE CARCASSES

Disease	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Pyæmia	1	-	2	-
Oedema	1	-	5	-
Emaciation	-	1	6	-
Moribund	-	-	1	-
Pericarditis, Pneumonia	1	-	-	-
Immaturity	-	6	-	-
Peritonitis	-	-	1	-
Stillborn	-	1	-	-
Bruising	-	-	1	-
Totals	3	8	16	-

Post Mortem Data Concerning Cysticercosis.

<u>Cyst Location</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>	<u>No. of Cysts</u>	<u>Type of Cyst</u>	
			<u>Viable</u>	<u>Non-viable</u>
Head only	1	1	1	-

Two applications for licences to slaughter or stun cattle, sheep and pigs under the provision of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958 were granted during the year.

Nineteen inspections were also made for the purpose of inspecting food at retailer's premises and the following articles were condemned:

Fruit tinned	30 lbs. 6 ozs.	Poultry	144 lbs. 4 ozs.
Vegetables tinned	17 " 12 "	Meat	161 "
Pudding tinned	16 " 5 "	Sausage	3 "
Meat tinned	92 " 14 "	Fruit juice tinned	2 "
Soup tinned	10 " 3 "	Meat frozen	6 " 14 "
Fish tinned	2 " 4 "	Fish frozen	2 " 2 "
Cream tinned	0 " 6 "	Vegetables frozen	3 " 5 "
Fruit bottled	1 " 0 "	Milk tinned	9½ pints

FOOD PREMISES

Three hundred and four inspections of food premises were carried out, and this is better than last year. Informal notices were served upon the persons concerned, when defects were found as follows:

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955, FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960

NATURE OF DEFECT OR CONTRAVENTION

	<u>Premises</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Premises</u>	<u>Abated</u>
Cleanliness of Equipment	32	75	14	46
Food to be protected from risk of contamination	28	35	12	15
Personal Cleanliness	6	6	4	4
Sanitary Conveniences	18	34	4	10
Wash hand basins to be provided	22	27	8	11
First Aid Materials to be provided	19	19	5	5
Accommodation for Clothing etc.	9	9	2	2
Facilities for washing food and equipment	10	11	2	3
Lighting of food rooms	10	15	4	6
Cleanliness and repair etc. of food rooms	45	147	20	44
Accumulation of refuse etc.	7	10	7	8
Temperature at which certain foods are to be kept	6	6	-	-
General requirements as to stalls and vehicles	1	3	-	-
Water supply to be provided	5	5	5	5
Covering of certain stalls and receptacles for waste	-	-	1	1
Ventilation of food rooms	2	2	1	1
		404		161

The number of food premises, by type of business, in the district at the end of the year was as follows:

1.	General grocers and provision dealers	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
2.	Greengrocers and fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
3.	Fishmongers (including those selling poultry, game etc.)	..	..					3
4.	Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
5.	Bakers and/or confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
6.	Fried fish shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
7.	Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream etc.							17
8.	Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
9.	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

ICE CREAM

There are two manufacturers of ice-cream in the Borough, both of whom use the hot-mix method. In only one instance is the production carried out on a large scale, the other is a small trader and shopkeeper manufacturing for his own requirements. The details of registration at the end of the year were as follows:

	<u>Hot Mix</u>	<u>Cold Mix</u>
1. Manufacturing retailers	2	-
2. Retailers only	93	-
	<hr/>	
	95	-
	<hr/>	

Generally speaking, inspection of the premises above revealed that the relevant Acts and Regulations, together with the adopted Lancashire County Council's Codes of Practice, were being satisfactorily observed. Twenty-seven samples of ice-cream were collected. These results are highly satisfactory.

No. of samples collected	..	..	..	27
No. reported void	..	..	..	-
No. reported provisional grade 1	..			27
No. reported provisional grade 2	..			-
No. reported provisional grade 3	..			-
No. reported provisional grade 4	..			-

FOOD AND DRUGS ADULTERATION

The Lancashire County Council undertake the sampling of food for quality, assistance being rendered by this Department as required. Doctor S. C. Gawne, County Medical Officer of Health, has kindly furnished the following information:

A total of 114 samples was obtained, consisting of 69 samples of milk (two of which were Channel Islands milk) and 45 others comprising:

2	Sauce	2	Plain Flour
1	Malt, Milk and Cocoa Beverage	1	Jam
1	Sterilised Cream	1	Cooking Butter
1	Soft Drink	2	Lard
1	Milk Chocolate Eggs	1	Canned Soup
2	Noodle Shells in Cheese, canned	1	Canned Tomatoes
1	Peanuts	1	Canned Pie Filling
1	Glycerin B.P.	2	Cheese Spread
1	Children's Tonic	1	Butter
1	Olive Oil and Raspberry Vinegar	1	Party Sugar
2	Sodium Bicarbonate B.P.	1	Syrup of Figs
2	Borax B.P.	1	Cooking Fat
2	Compound Codeine Tablets	1	Dripping
1	Caffeine Tablets	1	Beef Sausage
1	Curry Powder	1	Fresh Apples
1	Baking Powder	1	Fresh Grapes
1	Lettuce	1	Fresh Raspberries
2	Custard Powder	1	Fresh Potatoes

I give below details of those samples upon which the County Analyst gave adverse reports.

<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Formal milk	Fat 2.80%. Deficient 6.6% fat.	Producer notified.
Formal milk	Fat 2.90%. Deficient 3.3% fat.	Producer notified.
Plain flour	Creta Praeparata only 160 milligrams whereas the limits are 235-390 milligrams per 100 grammes.	Millers informed.
Plain flour	Creta Praeparata only 187 milligrams per 100 grammes.	Millers informed.
Formal milk	Contained 0.3 International Unit penicillin per ml.	Prosecution - fined £10. Costs £7 17s.

<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Formal Milk	Contained 0.06 International Unit penicillin per ml.	Producer cautioned and Milk Marketing Board informed.
Formal Milk	Fat 2.55%. Deficient 15% fat.	Producer cautioned and further sample obtained.
Party Sugar	Contained artificial blue colouring matter "Blue VRS". As from 26.6.67 this colour was excluded from the list of blue colours permitted in food.	Manufacturers notified and stock withdrawn from sale.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT

Functions with regard to the above Act, which are administered by the Health Committee, are carried out by the Police. I am indebted to Superintendent R. L. Smith for details of the work carried out by his officers during 1967.

A total of 386 Movement Licences were issued - (mainly under Foot and Mouth Disease Regulations).

Issue of Licences and inspection of premises involved a total time of 100½ hours.

MORTUARY

During the year 81 bodies were dealt with by the Police at the Public Mortuary.

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